Act which is almost a dead letter. If this Act is passed it should be considered whether it would be possible to give it a practical turn. Government should start a Dairy for the supply of pure milk and curds.

Third Member of Council.—The Madras Government have passed a law and Government here are intending to pass a law on the same lines.

PROTECTION.—(JUDICIAL.)

(*Nos. 69 to 90*)

SUBJECT No. 69.

Suits against Government.

Messrs. (1) S. Sitharamiah, Shimoga Taluk, (2) H. Krishna Sastry, Krishnarajpete Taluk and C. Narasimhaiya, Heggaddevankote Taluk and (3) N. Surappa, Bangalore Taluk and B. Srinivasa Iyengar, Bangalore Law Association.

Mr. S. Sitharamiah.—The necessity for making provision for suits against Government in the Civil Procedure Code as in British India is being repeatedly urged and promised to be considered. In the interests of the public, this convenient provision may be made in our law. This subject is under consideration for a very long time. According to the Mysore Code, Government may sue private parties, but private parties cannot bring suits against Government. When an officer retires or when a lent officer is transferred, suits cannot be brought against him. There was a District Forest Officer in Shimoga by name Mr. Ponnaswami Naidu. He was a lent officer. He was succeeded by Mr. G. Krishnamurthi Naidu. When summons was issued to Mr. Krishnamurthi Naidu, he said that he knew nothing about it. No suit could be filed against Mr. Ponnaswami Naidu because he had left our Service. In the British Indian Code, there is a provision for suits being filed against Government.

Third Member of Council.—The question as to the class of cases in which suits can be filed against Government is under consideration and will be thoroughly examined.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao Sindhe.—Such a provision exists in British India and as we are copying British Indian laws, it may also be adopted here.

Several other members took part in the discussion.

Dewan.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 70.

Separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

Messrs. Malali Venkataramaiya, Manjarabad Taluk and A. Naraniengar, Hassan Taluk.

Mr. A. Naraniengar.—The separation scheme may be extended to the remaining 4 districts. It has been stated in the Dewan's Address that the scheme was working satisfactorily in 4 districts. There is no reason why it should not be introduced into the remaining 4 districts. There are many Assistant Commissioners who have very little work while some are over-

worked. Retrenchments may be effected in other ways and with the savings, the separation scheme might be introduced into the remaining four districts.

Third Member of Council.—The scheme is still in its experimental stage and there are various complaints already. We want to improve the scheme in places started and then introduce it in other places.

Dewan.—Government are thinking of increasing the number of Courts.

Mr. Vema Reddi.—It was promised last year that the scheme would be introduced in the Kolar District this year. But it has been introduced in the Kadur District instead. As the Amildar has got much work, his Court work is in arrears.

Dewan.—Will be done as far as practicable.

SUBJECT No. 71.

Introduction of the Official Trustees Act in Mysore.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar, Bangalore Law Association.

The Official Trustees Act may be introduced in Mysore as it is considered necessary by the Bangalore Law Association.

Dewan.—Noted. Will be examined.

SUBJECT No. 72.

Amendment of the Mysore Probate Administrators' Regulation.

Lt.-Col. W. L. Crawford, South Mysore European Planters' Association.

With regard to the amendment under reference, I understand that it is to be brought up at the next meeting of the Legislative Council and I beg to thank Government for the same.

Dewan.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 73

Appointment of Official Receivers.

Mr. B. Srinvasa Iyengar, Bangalore Law Association.

Mr. Belur Srinivasa Iyengar.—Official Receivers may be appointed under the Insolvency Act which was introduced here recently. Officials and private Vakils are unable to attend to the work. One Official Receiver might be appointed for each Division, his remuneration depending on the gross receipts of the Insolvent.

Mr. C. Subba Rao.—If the property is large, an Official Receiver may be appointed, but when the value of the property is small, instead of a separate Official Receiver, the Nazir of the Court may be appointed as Receiver. When the value of the property is about 200 or 300 rupees, it would not pay the Official Receiver in Shimoga to dispose of the property of the insolvent in Davangere. In such cases, the Nazir of the Davangere Court may be appointed Receiver.

Third Member of Council.—The appointment of an Official Receiver is not possible. Your arguments are on the assumption that creditors will allow their